United Nations A/64/873

General Assembly

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Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 112 (i)
Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments

Appointment of the Under-Secretary-General for Internal Oversight Services

Note by the Secretary-General

1. In its resolution 48/218 B of 29 July 1994, the General Assembly decided to establish an Office of Internal Oversight Services under the authority of the Secretary-General, the head of which would be at the rank of Under-Secretary-General, and also decided that the Under-Secretary-General for Internal Oversight Services:

(a) Should be an expert in the fields of accounting, auditing, financial analysis and investigations, management, law or public administration;

(b) Should be appointed by the Secretary-General, following consultations with Member States, and approved by the General Assembly. For that purpose, the Secretary-General should appoint the Under-Secretary-General for Internal Oversight Services with due regard for geographical rotation and in so doing should be guided by the provisions of paragraph 3 (e) of Assembly resolution 46/232 of 2 March 1992 whereby the Assembly had decided, in particular, that, as a general rule, no national of a Member State should succeed a national of that State in a senior post and that there should be no monopoly on senior posts by nationals of any State or group of States;

(c) Should serve for one fixed term of five years without possibility of renewal;

(d) Might be removed by the Secretary-General only for cause and with the approval of the General Assembly.

2. In the light of the provisions of the resolution mentioned above, the Secretary-General proposes to appoint Carman Lapointe (Canada) as Under-Secretary-General for Internal Oversight Services for one fixed term of five years, beginning on 13 September 2010 and ending on 12 September 2015.

3. The Secretary-General trusts that the General Assembly will approve this appointment.

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Sixty-fourth session
Agenda items 48 and 114

Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

Letter dated 19 July 2010 from the President of the Economic and Social Council to the President of the General Assembly

With the successful conclusion of the high-level segment of the 2010 substantive session of the Economic and Social Council, on 2 July 2010, it is my pleasure to transmit to you the Ministerial Declaration which was adopted by the Council by consensus (see annex).

The theme of this year's high-level segment, "Implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to gender equality and empowerment of women", was especially timely, given the important events of, and decisions adopted by, the General Assembly, such as the establishment of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women).

The Ministerial Declaration reaffirms that gender equality, the empowerment of women and women's full enjoyment of human rights are central to economic and social development and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. It acknowledges the vital role of women as agents of development and calls attention to the need to intensify efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, as well as for the implementation of measures to promote women's access to full and productive employment through decent work and equal pay. I am especially pleased that the aim of having a short, succinct and action-oriented Declaration was achieved.

The General Assembly, in paragraph 10 of its resolution 64/184 of 21 December 2009, emphasized that the deliberations of the Council, in particular during its 2010 substantive session, could provide a valuable contribution to the preparations for the High-level Plenary Meeting. Therefore, pursuant to this request, I should be grateful if you would circulate the present letter and the Declaration as a

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document of the General Assembly and bring it to the attention of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly.

(*Signed*) Hamidon **Ali**
President of the Economic and Social Council

Annex to the letter dated 19 July 2010 from the President of the Economic and Social Council to the President of the General Assembly

Ministerial declaration of the 2010 high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council, submitted by the President of the Council

Implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to gender equality and empowerment of women

We, the Ministers and Heads of Delegations, participating in the high-level segment of the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council, held in New York from 28 June to 2 July 2010, whose annual ministerial review has had as its theme "Implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to gender equality and empowerment of women",

Having met three months before the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly, to be held from 20 to 22 September 2010, which will focus on accelerating progress towards the achievement of all the Millennium Development Goals by 2015,

Have adopted the following declaration:

1. We reaffirm that the full and effective implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action[1] and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly,[2] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[3] by States parties, our commitments under the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,[4] the outcomes of other relevant United Nations summits and conferences, and relevant resolutions, is part of an interconnected framework that underpins the work undertaken to advance gender equality and the empowerment of women and produces essential contributions to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration.[5]

2. We reaffirm that gender equality, the empowerment of women, women's full enjoyment of human rights and the eradication of poverty are essential to economic and social development, including the achievement of all of the Millennium Development Goals. We also reaffirm the vital role of women as agents of development.

3. We emphasize the commitment made by the Economic and Social Council to contribute to the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the

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[1] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[2] General Assembly resolution S-23/2, annex, and resolution S-23/3, annex.

[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

[4] *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[5] See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

General Assembly on accelerating progress towards the achievement of all the Millennium Development Goals by 2015.

4. We welcome the establishment of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, to be known as UN Women, and pledge our full support to its operationalization, which will strengthen the ability of the United Nations to support the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women worldwide.

5. We express deep concern at the negative impact of the ongoing global crisis such as the financial and economic crisis, the food crisis and continuing food insecurity, and the energy crisis, as well as the challenges presented by natural disasters and climate change to the achievement of gender equality, the empowerment of women and the Millennium Development Goals. We call for enhanced cooperation and concerted action to address these crises and challenges. We recognize that women are disproportionately affected by many of these crises and challenges, but we also recognize that women have a key leadership role to play, including in decision-making, when responding to them.

6. We commit ourselves to taking the necessary steps to achieve all the internationally agreed development goals, in particular the Millennium Development Goals, by 2015.

7. While noting that, in the past decade, some progress has been achieved in realizing the Millennium Development Goals, we express concern at the unevenness of the progress towards achieving the goals and targets both regionally and thematically, in particular Goal 3 on promoting gender equality and empowering women, Goal 5 on improving maternal health, including achieving universal access to reproductive health, and Goal 6 on combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, as well as the objectives encompassed within the gender equality-related dimensions of all the other Millennium Development Goals. We stress that investing in women and girls has a multiplier effect on productivity, efficiency and sustained economic growth and that achieving Goal 3 is essential to the achievement of all the Millennium Development Goals.

8. We call for integrated, comprehensive, multisectoral and gender-responsive approaches to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, which are based on strong coordination and cooperation across all sectors. We commit ourselves to ensuring that national development plans, poverty eradication strategies, strategies for achieving the Millennium Development Goals and other macrolevel planning instruments and processes systematically contribute to the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women. We underline the critical role of the global partnership for development in achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals. We therefore call upon all countries to strengthen efforts in this regard.

9. We recognize that action on a number of cross-cutting issues will positively enhance the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals and commitments, including the Millennium Development Goals. Towards this end, we:

(a) Stress the need for efforts to tackle discriminatory attitudes and gender stereotypes which perpetuate discrimination against women and stereotypic roles of men and women, and recognize the important role of the media and education in addressing negative portrayals of women and girls;

(b) Emphasize the need for a holistic approach to ending all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls across all sectors, including through initiatives designed to prevent and combat gender-based violence; to encourage and support efforts by men and boys to take an active part in the prevention and elimination of all forms of violence, especially gender-based violence; and to increase awareness of their responsibility in respect of ending the cycle of violence;

(c) Also emphasize the need for effective measures at all levels to ensure the full empowerment of women in all areas, including equal participation of women and men at all levels and in decision-making processes in all areas;

(d) Further emphasize the critical role of men and boys, and call for measures aimed at fostering their greater involvement in efforts to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women;

(e) Emphasize the need to strengthen the full integration of women into the formal economy, in particular into economic decision-making, and to improve our ability to measure, in quantitative and qualitative terms, unremunerated and informal work that is not reflected in national accounts in order to more accurately assess and reflect its value in such accounts as well as in economic and fiscal policies, so that women's time can be valued and women and men can enjoy equal treatment, pay and economic power, including through the sharing of paid and unpaid work;

(f) Also emphasize the need for measures to ensure that women and girls with disabilities are not subject to multiple or aggravated forms of discrimination, or excluded from participation in the implementation of the internationally agreed development goals, and in this regard, further emphasize the need to ensure their equal access to education at all levels, including technical and vocational training, and adequate rehabilitation programmes, health care and services, and employment opportunities, to protect and promote all of their human rights and to eliminate existing inequalities between women and men with disabilities;

(g) Further emphasize the crucial role and contribution of rural women, including indigenous women, in respect of enhancing agricultural and rural development, improving food security and eradicating poverty. We stress the need for concerted action at all levels to support rural women's economic empowerment by, inter alia, ensuring women's equal access to productive resources, financing, technologies, training and markets, and facilitating rural women's participation in planning and decision-making, so that they can realize their full potential.

10. Recognizing that implementation gaps in the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women persist, we stress the importance of implementing the following strategies across all areas so as to close those gaps:

(a) Strengthen the political commitment and leadership of all stakeholders, at all levels and across all sectors, in support of gender equality, the empowerment of women, women's full enjoyment of human rights and the eradication of poverty;

(b) Implement comprehensive national policies and action plans on gender equality and the empowerment of women, including for the achievement of the internationally agreed goals and commitments, which include measurable goals,

targets and timetables; establish monitoring and accountability mechanisms; and assess the costs of, and provide necessary funding for, implementation;

(c) Promote the mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of national policies and programmes in all political, economic and social spheres, to ensure that the needs and priorities of women and girls, and men and boys, are taken into account;

(d) Strengthen the capacity of national mechanisms for gender equality and the empowerment of women and, where they exist, national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, so as to enable them to play a stronger role across all sectors;

(e) Enact and strengthen comprehensive legal frameworks that promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and prohibit discrimination against women and girls, including, as appropriate, through the reviewing of existing legal frameworks, and ensure the full and effective enforcement and monitoring of those comprehensive frameworks, as well as take appropriate measures to ensure equal access to justice;

(f) Design and implement programmes, including educational and awareness-raising programmes, that promote the active involvement of men and boys in eliminating gender stereotypes as well as fostering respectful relationships with women and girls; encourage men and boys to become agents of change in promoting and protecting the human rights of women and girls, and promote the equal sharing of responsibilities between men and women across the life cycle; and combat stereotypic attitudes concerning women's and men's roles and responsibilities within the family and society at large;

(g) Intensify national efforts, including with the support of the international community, to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls; develop measures that encourage and support the efforts of men and boys to take an active role in this regard, as part of strategies of zero tolerance for violence against women and girls; and address the consequences of violence against them, including by providing adequate short- and long-term support for victims of violence, and enhance judicial capacity in this regard;

(h) Develop and implement gender-sensitive policies and programmes aimed at promoting women's economic empowerment, including through enhancing their access to full and productive employment and decent work and to equal pay for equal work or work of equal value, and at supporting women's technical, managerial and entrepreneurial capacities and initiatives, with a view to ensuring sustainable and adequate income-generation and empowering women as equal partners with men in these domains;

(i) Promote and protect women's equal access to adequate housing, property and land, including rights to inheritance, and enable them to secure access to credit, through appropriate constitutional, legislative and administrative measures;

(j) Facilitate access by women to affordable microfinance, in particular microcredit, which can contribute to poverty eradication, gender equality and the empowerment of women;

(k) Ensure women's access to social protection schemes, provide adequate social safety nets, and strengthen State-based and community-based support systems

as an integral part of social policy, in order to enable women and girls, particularly those living in poverty, to withstand adverse economic environments and so as to contribute to their well-being;

(l) Develop and strengthen policies, strategies and programmes designed to address the inequality affecting women and girls in respect of access to and achievement of education at all levels; and commit to eradicating illiteracy and to ensuring, by 2015, access to and completion of free and compulsory quality primary education, and in this regard, to reaffirming the Dakar Framework for Action[6] on education for all;

(m) Ensure access of women and girls to formal and non-formal education and vocational training, including lifelong learning and retraining, and adult and long-distance education, including in information and communications technology and entrepreneurial skills, in order to promote the empowerment of women, inter alia through enhancing and facilitating women's access to full and productive employment and decent work;

(n) Improve access to health systems for women and girls, including through gender-sensitive national strategies and public-health policies and programmes that are comprehensive, affordable and better geared to meeting their needs and that encourage women's active participation in their design and implementation. In this regard, we recognize the increasing incidence of non-communicable diseases and their impact on women, and stress the need for multisectoral responses and the integration of cost-effective interventions aimed at combating these diseases;

(o) Reaffirm that gender equality and the empowerment of women cannot be achieved without promoting and protecting the right of women to enjoy the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, including sexual and reproductive health. We reiterate our commitments in this regard, including the commitments relating to sexual and reproductive health, and the promotion and protection of all human rights in this context. We emphasize the need for the provision of universal access to reproductive health, including integrating family planning, sexual health and health-care services in national strategies and programmes;

(p) Strengthen initiatives that would increase the capacities of women and adolescent girls to protect themselves from HIV infection, in view of the feminization of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, and ensure that HIV/AIDS programmes address the specific vulnerabilities and needs of women and girls, taking into account local circumstances. We also emphasize that gender inequality is one of the major drivers of the HIV/AIDS epidemic;

(q) Increase, where necessary, resources, both human and financial, required to support the implementation of gender-sensitive policies and programmes, and for improved tracking and monitoring of expenditures allocated for the promotion of gender equality, the empowerment of women and gender mainstreaming, including through undertaking gender-responsive budget planning, allocation and revenue raising, and encourage the integration of gender perspectives in aid modalities and efforts to enhance aid delivery mechanisms;

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[6] See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Final Report of the World Education Forum, Dakar, Senegal, 26-28 April 2000* (Paris, 2000).

(r) Improve and systematize the collection, analysis and dissemination of sex-, age- and disability-disaggregated data; enhance capacity development in this regard; and develop gender-sensitive indicators to support legislative developments, policymaking and national systems for monitoring and reporting on progress and impacts;

(s) Pursue and strengthen a broad range of partnerships at national and international levels in a sustainable manner, including among members of the international community, Governments, civil society, including women's organizations, and the private sector, and the active involvement of all relevant stakeholders, in particular in supporting the efforts of national authorities to effectively plan and implement their commitments towards gender equality and the empowerment of women.

11. We underline our commitments to strengthening national efforts, including with the support of international cooperation, aimed at addressing the rights and needs of women and girls affected by natural disasters, armed conflicts, other complex humanitarian emergencies, trafficking in persons and terrorism, within the context of actions geared to the realization of the internationally agreed goals and commitments related to gender equality and the empowerment of women, including the Millennium Development Goals. We also underline the need to take concerted action in conformity with international law to remove the obstacles to the full realization of the rights of women and girls living under foreign occupation, so as to ensure the achievement of the above-mentioned goals and commitments.

12. We urge developed countries that have not yet done so, in accordance with their commitments, to make concrete efforts towards meeting the target of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries and the target of 0.15-0.20 per cent of their gross national product for official development assistance to least developed countries, and encourage developing countries to build on the progress achieved in ensuring that official development assistance is used effectively to help meet development goals and targets and help them, inter alia, to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women.

13. We request the Economic and Social Council to take appropriate action to promote and ensure effective and systematic gender mainstreaming into all areas of its work, including in its subsidiary bodies.

14. We reaffirm the importance of the equal participation of women and men at all levels in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding processes, and commit ourselves to intensifying our efforts in this regard. Noting the upcoming tenth anniversary of the adoption of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), we urge the Economic and Social Council and the Peacebuilding Commission, in pursuance of their relationship as established in the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[7] to explore ways of strengthening the contribution of women towards this end.

15. We recognize the important role of the United Nations system in supporting the efforts of Member States to implement their commitments to gender equality and the empowerment of women, and also recognize the importance of strengthened coordination, coherence, efficiency and accountability within the United Nations

[7] See General Assembly resolution 60/1.

system, as well as the enhancing of partnerships with relevant stakeholders, including the private sector, non-governmental organizations, including women's organizations, foundations and other entities of civil society. In this regard, we take note of the contributions and opportunities offered by recent ongoing initiatives such as the Secretary-General's Campaign "UNiTE to End Violence against Women" and, inter alia, the United Nations Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence against Women; the Secretary-General's Network of Men Leaders; the Global Jobs Pact, adopted on 19 June 2009 by the International Labour Conference of the International Labour Organization at its ninety-eighth session; and the Women's Empowerment Principles: Equality Means Business, offering guidance on how to empower women in the workplace, the marketplace and the community. We encourage the Secretary-General to take a more comprehensive approach in addressing all twelve critical areas identified in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.

16. We encourage United Nations country teams to support, through the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, national efforts to accelerate progress towards achieving the internationally agreed development goals and commitments related to gender equality and the empowerment of women.

17. We call upon the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on accelerating progress towards the achievement of all the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 to take into account, in its deliberations, the recommendations contained in the present declaration and to ensure that gender perspectives are fully integrated in the outcome of the Meeting.

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Agenda item 14
Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Identical letters dated 26 July 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour of writing you to request your kind assistance in circulating the present letter and its annex, the Action Plan of Engagement, as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 14, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Alexander **Lomaia**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the identical letters dated 26 July 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Action Plan for Engagement

Introduction

Georgia is committed to a renewed, long-term outreach to the populations of its regions of Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, who are under Georgian jurisdiction and are entitled to all benefits available to Georgian citizens. *Georgia seeks to engage with these populations, to reduce their isolation and to improve their welfare, in the interest of human and regional security.*

This policy was set forth in the engagement strategy approved by the Government of Georgia in January 2010. This Action Plan puts that commitment into practical effect, with a range of initiatives that promote the general welfare of the populations currently legitimately residing in Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, enable their greater access to benefits and participation in wider civic life and lay the foundation for future reconciliation between divided communities.

All principles of the Action Plan apply in equal measure to the respective populations of Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, to their legitimate residents without regard to ethnicity, religion, sex or political beliefs. The Government of Georgia recognizes the differing challenges — from geography, demographics and political considerations — to engagement with the two populations, and the different preferences and opportunities available, and these have been taken into consideration in particular components of the Action Plan.

This is a human-centred approach; the Action Plan is intended to create a favourable environment for intensifying interaction, cooperation and partnerships between the populations across the division lines and to build confidence among all the communities of Georgia. Through the success of these measures, the Government of Georgia seeks to achieve reconciliation and greater trust between divided communities.

The Action Plan follows from the pursuit of *four dimensions* of engagement — humanitarian, human, social and economic — that encompass a comprehensive range of programme areas, with projects falling under one or more programmes. *Seven instruments* will enable the activities the Action Plan promotes and serve the projects created under it. These instruments exemplify the bottom-up approach of the Action Plan, which rests on grassroots initiatives.

All initiatives carried out under the Action Plan will be in accordance with Georgian law; many will require new procedures and administrative structures. The Action Plan includes the legal basis necessary to implement the initiatives of the Government of Georgia. After the Action Plan is adopted, a package of legislative amendments will be drafted and submitted to the Parliament of Georgia.

The Law on Occupied Territories, adopted in October 2008 by the Parliament of Georgia and amended in February 2010 in accordance with the recommendations

of the Venice Commission, reserves to the Government of Georgia the right to consent on activities that respond to humanitarian needs and support confidence building. The Action Plan is the expression of the Government of Georgia's support for projects and programmes that are in line with the goals of the engagement strategy and in compliance with the Law on Occupied Territories. An executive edict will provide for a prior approval of projects carried out under the Action Plan, obviating the need for exemptions from the Law on Occupied Territories.

Methodology

The Action Plan reflects the Government of Georgia's intentions, but it has been developed in concert with all stakeholders in the engagement strategy: political parties, civil-society organizations, groups of experts, international NGOs, foreign governments and intergovernmental organizations. It incorporates previously adopted joint projects and confidence-building measures with Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, and drafts have been shared with the authorities in control in those regions. The Action Plan's success will require the continued interest and support of all stakeholders.

The Action Plan is a comprehensive document and framework for future development. It centers on *four dimensions* of *programme areas and projects* to directly benefit the populations of Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia and their engagement with counterparts across the division lines, which are enabled by a collection of *seven instruments*.

The Office of the State Minister for Reintegration (SMR) is the lead agency in developing the Action Plan, and will oversee its implementation. The SMR will coordinate the efforts of the Georgian Government in support of the Action Plan. The SMR will welcome the advice of civil society in coordinating the efforts of implementing partners.

The Action Plan is a *foundation* for the programmes that will serve the Strategy. It is a living document; the Action Plan will be subject to an operational review every six months, and to a strategic review after three years, by an interministerial working group under the Deputy Prime Minister/State Minister for Reintegration. This working group will monitor and evaluate implementation of the Action Plan, with input from all stakeholders.

The Government of Georgia actively seeks project contributions from partners in the Action Plan's implementation as well as from Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, and it will establish a consultation mechanism for these contributions.

Four Dimensions of Engagement

The Government of Georgia seeks comprehensively to engage with the populations of Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, along humanitarian, human, social and economic dimensions. The heart of the Action Plan is a catalogue of projects that seek directly to improve the welfare of the populations of Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia — so that they have the same opportunities available to the rest of Georgia — and support interaction between divided communities. The urgency of addressing these needs is underscored by the United Nations' 2015 target date for meeting the Millennium Development Goals

for poverty, health care, education, gender equality, environmental protection and international cooperation.

The State Strategy identified a number of programme areas and goals; the Action Plan elaborates projects within them that the Government of Georgia has already undertaken, intends to undertake or seeks partner organisations to undertake. The programme areas are:

Humanitarian Dimension

- Humanitarian relief
- Natural disasters
- *Human dimension*
- Intercommunity relations
- Preservation of cultural heritage and identity
- Free flow of information
- Human rights
- Youth activities

Social Dimension

- Education
- Health care
- Environment

Economic Dimension

- Trade
- Joint Production
- Communications
- Infrastructure

Instruments for Engagement

Seven new instruments enable implementation of the Action Plan. Different instruments provide for the integration of residents of Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia into Georgian civic life; facilitate communication and coordination between Tbilisi and the authorities in control in Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia; and create the institutional, financial and administrative bases for projects carried out under the Action Plan. Each instrument will serve a distinct, complementary purpose. While these instruments will be free standing, the SMR will coordinate their functioning and will continue to develop and implement Georgia's policy of engagement with Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia.

Status-Neutral Liaison Mechanism

The Action Plan will establish a status-neutral liaison mechanism (LM) to facilitate communication among the Government of Georgia, the authorities in control in Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia and voluntary associations operating in there. The LM will facilitate or execute mutually approved projects and support implementers in their operations.

The LM will consist of Liaison Officers appointed with consent from both parties, with offices and small support staffs in Sokhumi, Tskhinvali and Tbilisi. It can be based on previous arrangements, such as the Georgian/ Abkhaz Joint Bilateral Coordination Commission. The LM will be operated under the umbrella of an international humanitarian organization.

Neutral Identification Card and Travel Document

Two new documents will allow residents of Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia greater access to social services and freedom of movement. These documents will be introduced without prejudice to Georgian citizens' identification cards or passports.

The entire population of Georgia is entitled to the same civil rights and social benefits, and the Government of Georgia seeks to improve access for all. To address the practical and political difficulties that some legitimate residents of Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia face in obtaining Georgian identification documents, legislation will be introduced that provides for an easily obtained "neutral identification card" (NID), which allows the holder to claim all the social benefits available to Georgian citizens, to conduct business and other activities in Georgia and to seek employment in the private or public sectors. ("Neutral" in this sense means "neutral with respect to citizenship status". The issuance and acceptance of an NID is solely for practical purposes. For residents of Abkhazia, the NID will be written in Georgian and Abkhaz, in accordance with the Constitution of Georgia).

This card enables the holder to acquire a "neutral travel document" (NTD), allowing for travel abroad (the NTD is, essentially, a laissez-passer). The NTD will obviate the need for a foreign passport issued in violation of international law, as confirmed by the report of the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on the Conflict in Georgia ("Tagliavini Report"). The NTD will be developed with the assistance of international legal experts, to benefit from lessons learned elsewhere and to harmonize with international law.

Trust Fund

A trust fund (TF), managed by an international organization according to best practices, with an advisory function for donors, will be established to provide grants to implementing organizations operating in Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia and across the division lines. The TF will ease the matching of donors and grantees and ensure that funded projects support the goals in the four dimensions of the Action Plan, but will not preclude funding of worthy projects by interested donors, in consultation with the SMR.

The precise format of the trust fund will be determined after adoption of the Action Plan; models might include the EU-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund or the

World Bank Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund. The TF will also take into account lessons learned from the EU/UNDP Confidence Building Early Response Mechanism (COBERM).

Joint Investment Fund

A joint investment fund (JIF) will be established to provide seed money to ventures operating in Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia and across the division lines. The JIF will support businesses that promote local economic development, generate employment and build commercial ties between communities on both sides of the division lines. The privately operated JIF will be jointly funded by donors and businesses, and will engage the services of national and regional Chambers of Commerce.

Cooperation Agency

A cooperation agency (CA) will be established to enable and facilitate interactions across the division lines. Implementing the engagement strategy will require new functions that cannot be delegated from existing executive agencies, so the CA will be established as a legal person of public law (LPPL) under the authority of the SMR. The CA will act in accordance with the policies of the Government of Georgia in assisting state-funded programmes. It will assist organisations that seek help in finding partners across the division lines, coordinate the efforts of local authorities to improve the local operating environments, ensure that project activity and business development complies with Georgian and international law and promote opportunities to potential implementers in Georgia and abroad.

Financial Institution

The normal operations of humanitarian and development organizations and businesses present in Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia entail financial transactions there. A financial institution (FI) will be established in Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia that will allow for accounts setup and maintenance, cash transfers and other legal transactions. One option is for the FI to be operated by a bank already established in Georgia, without offering all the services of a retail or commercial bank.

Integrated Social-Economic Zone

Integrated Social-Economic Zones (ISEZ), with facilities for business and social services, will be established in the areas adjacent to the division lines in territory under Georgian control, thereby creating demand for goods and service from across the division lines.

An ISEZ creates a value chain across the division line, from the supply of raw materials to production, packaging, quality control and distribution. It will focus on agriculture, but envisages the development of other added-value businesses. The concept also entails a needs assessment and providing seeds and technical assistance (vocational training, machinery for cultivation and maintenance, etc.) to farmers. Processing and packaging facilities for agricultural products will be built within the ISEZ. The benefits to businesses could trump political objections and the added transaction costs of crossing the division lines.

Enterprises operating in an ISEZ and employing the population there may be exempted from some taxes.

An ISEZ will also promote agricultural exports, taking advantage of Georgia's business ties as well as special trade regimes that Georgia enjoys or will enjoy in the future. An accredited laboratory and standards agency will certify for export products produced in the zone as well as those brought there from Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia.

Programme Areas and Projects

This list is illustrative and should not be regarded as definitive; the Government of Georgia invites all interested parties to propose and carry out projects that support the shared goals expressed in the Action Plan. Furthermore, the programme areas are only for clarity of organisation; many projects serve multiple goals and fit within multiple programme areas. (Unless otherwise specified, "joint" refers to populations on both sides of division lines, with a special emphasis on IDPs and divided communities.)

Humanitarian Dimension

Humanitarian Relief

The Action Plan supports the ongoing efforts of those organizations providing relief to the conflict-affected populations of Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, saving lives, alleviating suffering and maintaining human dignity. New instruments established under the Action Plan will reduce the administrative burden on these organizations.

Natural Disaster Response

Natural disasters affect populations without regard for division lines. The Action Plan includes measures to reduce the harm from environmental disasters and epidemics in conflict-affected areas.

- Conduct joint analyses of common threats to which the region is prone, including earthquakes, landslides and avalanches and animal-borne infectious diseases.
- Develop joint emergency-preparedness mechanisms (rescue and rehabilitation).
- Conduct joint training for emergency responders.

Human Dimension

Intercommunity Relations

The Action Plan rests not only on cooperation in practical matters of material benefit, but on re-establishing connections that are essential to reconciliation and of value in their own right. Except where noted, these measures concern connections between communities residing in Abkhazia or the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia and exiled communities.

The Action Plan builds on the confidence-building efforts and informal dialogue of civil-society groups. The Government of Georgia places particular

importance on United Nations Security Council resolution 1325, and the SMR will ensure that the Action Plan is implemented in its spirit.

The Action Plan will support initiatives that:

- Allow for visits for family events, including births, weddings, funerals and gravesite visitations and religious rites.
- Enable mixed families to gather and visit across the division lines.
- Allow for meetings of elders councils.
- Allow for religious pilgrimages and access to cultural and historical sites.
- Provide for exchanges between journalists.
- Provide for exchanges between professionals (not limited to exiled communities).
- Promote cultural and athletic exchanges (not limited to exiled communities).
- Establish a commission for reburials, prisoner exchanges and missing-in-action matters.

Preservation of Cultural Heritage and Identity

The Action Plan includes further measures to actively promote the preservation and development of Abkhaz and Ossetian cultural heritage and identity in Georgia. This includes measures to protect Ossetian as a national-minority language and Abkhaz as an official language in Abkhazia, as stipulated in the Constitution of Georgia.

- Produce books on Abkhaz culture, in Abkhaz and Georgian, and on Ossetian culture, in Ossetian and Georgian.
- Provide Abkhaz- and Ossetian-language training in Georgian schools and universities.
- Establish contacts with Abkhaz-Diaspora organizations engaged in cultural-heritage preservation and hold an annual conference on Abkhaz culture.
- Seek UNESCO support for joint activities on cultural preservation.
- Support the development of the Sokhumi archive (the Tbilisi archive is already donating materials).
- Establish Abkhaz- and Ossetian-culture centers in a museum in Tbilisi.
- Support Abkhaz- and Ossetian-language radio broadcasts.
- Provide for the free exercise of religion, by easing travel for clergy and the transport of religious articles across the division lines (handled in the LM).

Free Flow of Information

All elements of the Action Plan contribute to, and benefit from, the free flow of information between divided communities. The Action Plan contains measures targeted at improving the flow:

- Provide for regularly scheduled meetings of journalists from Abkhazia, the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia and the rest of Georgia.
- Include residents of Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia in Georgian study tours or other programs to the EU, NATO and other international organisations.
- Provide a joint web portal for communication and social networking between divided communities. Promote use of the internet, taking advantage of the low-cost, high-speed access provided by the Government of Georgia.
- Improving the capacity of radio- and television-transmitting stations near the division lines.

Human Rights

Georgia has an interest in the protection of the human rights of all its residents, including those in Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia. The Action Plan includes measures to ensure those protections and promote understanding of human rights.

- Invite international human-rights organisations and intergovernmental organisations concerned with human rights to monitor human rights on the ground in conflict-affected areas, within agreed frameworks.
- Promote education on human-rights issues in conflict-affected areas, by translating and providing instructional booklets and holding seminars.
- Support groups advocating for social justice and property rights in conflict-affected areas.

Youth Activities

Young people of the divided communities do not have preconflict memories of their shared past. The Action Plan includes athletic, cultural and recreational activities to bring together youth from across the division lines, to promote friendship and understanding in the next generations.

- Stage concerts and theatrical productions with youth performers from across the division lines.
- Hold sports tournaments and clinics for young athletes from across the division lines.
- Create summer camps for children from across the division lines.
- Promote joint youth-leadership programmes for the future elites of Georgia.
- Extend the eligibility for youth grant programs to residents of Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia.

Social Dimension

Education

In order to ensure that residents of Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia have access to the education benefits/avenues offered to all Georgian citizens, holders of the NID are eligible for entrance to Georgian universities, for

international scholarship programmes for Georgian students and for international exchange programmes for Georgian teachers. The Action Plan, further, introduces proactive steps to ease and encourage the availability of existing educational avenues to residents of Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia:

- Extend the offer of nationwide university-entrance exams in Abkhaz and Ossetian languages to NID holders, and introduce exams in Russian for them.
- Certify to international standards educational credentials of students from Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia.
- Provide all first-grade pupils in Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia with a laptop computer, under the new Government of Georgia nationwide "one laptop per child" programme.
- Extend the new "Teach and Learn with Georgia" programme to Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia. This programme provides a thousand English-language instructors across Georgia; other programmes could support widespread instruction in European languages that allow for greater international integration.
- Create elementary textbooks and kindergarten-level reading materials in Abkhaz and Ossetian, under an extraministerial commission and a task group at the Georgian Ministry of Education, in collaboration with scholars from Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia.
- Expand the scope of Abkhazian studies at Tbilisi State University, and establish academic exchanges with institutions in Abkhazia.
- Offer research grants for joint research projects.
- Offer support (printed materials, electronic resources, facilities and management) to libraries in Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia.

Health care

All health-care benefits for Georgian citizens are open to residents of Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia; holders of the neutral ID are able to receive medical treatment in Georgia, including emergency transportation. The Action Plan includes further active measures to improve health and health care in Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia:

- Conduct joint needs assessments to determine which resources are best made available in Tbilisi and what needs to be provided in Zugdidi or Gori. Focus on HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, cancer, drug abuse and trans-boundary infectious threats.
- Form joint working groups on health care, with an emphasis on early warning.
- Conduct inventories of ongoing medicine needs in Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, for insulin and tuberculosis drugs.
- Extend eligibility for health insurance to residents of Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, and establish a special operating fund for those conditions not covered by health insurance.

- Provide mobile clinics to residents of Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia.
- Provide opportunities for cooperation on sanitary and phytosanitary issues.
- Provide HIV/AIDS voluntary counselling and testing services.
- Provide access to infertility treatment.

Environment

The natural environment is a treasure of all of Georgia's regions, and environmental degradation does not respect political division lines.

- Promote protection of the environment in Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, through support to environmental NGOs, advocacy groups and watchdog organisations.
- Establish protected areas in Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region/ South Ossetia, on the model of Georgia's national-parks system. Seek UNESCO protected-area status.

Economic Dimension

Trade and division-line crossings have persisted, despite the hardships imposed by conflict, as a result of established relations and the proximity of production and trading centers on both sides. In particular, Zugdidi and Gori are attractive markets for businesspeople and consumers in Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, respectively, as they are closer than other potential markets of equivalent size and because many goods are less expensive there than elsewhere.

The Action Plan supports existing trade relations by eliminating obstacles, and promotes new trade opportunities. Measures to improve economic relations, infrastructure and transportation links include:

Trade

- Ease access to market by offering buses from the division lines to Zugdidi, Kutaisi, Batumi, Gori or Tbilisi, or allowing buses with license plates issued in Abkhazia or the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia to cross the division lines and improving roads to trading centers.
- Promote employment and the development of labour-intensive industries, through vocational education and the establishment of learning centres in the ISEZs.
- Enable integration into international commerce, by establishing an accredited quality-control laboratory and standards agency to certify production to international and regional standards.

Joint Production

- Promote joint production ventures.
- Provide start-up funding to joint-production ventures operating across division lines.

Communications

- Re-establish postal service with Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia.
- Provide low-cost, high-speed internet service to Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia.
- Restore the Gori-Tskhinvali transmission line to provide communications services to the population of the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia.
- Conduct joint studies on the Poti-Sokhumi undersea trunk line, to provide a broad range of telecommunications service and information access to the population of Abkhazia.

Infrastructure

- Establish a passenger-ferry service between Batumi and Sokhumi.
- Rehabilitate irrigation systems.
- Rehabilitate schools and hospitals in Abkhazia and the Tskhinvaliregion/South Ossetia, providing sanitation and protection against the elements. A project would conduct a needs assessment and prioritize facilities for rehabilitation.

Office of the State Minister for Reintegration
6 July 2010

United Nations A/64/876

General Assembly

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Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 77
Request for an advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on whether the unilateral declaration of independence of Kosovo is in accordance with international law

Letter dated 27 July 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Serbia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions of my Government, I have the honour to forward herewith the position of the Republic of Serbia concerning the advisory opinion entitled "Accordance with international law of the unilateral declaration of independence in respect of Kosovo", rendered by the International Court of Justice on 22 July 2010 (see annex).

I would be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly under agenda item 77.

(*Signed*) Feodor **Starcevic**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

10-46671 (E) 300710

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 27 July 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Serbia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Position of the Republic of Serbia concerning the advisory opinion entitled "Accordance with international law of the unilateral declaration of independence in respect of Kosovo", rendered by the International Court of Justice on 22 July 2010

In accordance with Article 96 of the Charter of the United Nations, the General Assembly, by its resolution 63/3 of 8 October 2008, requested the International Court of Justice to render an advisory opinion on the following question: "Is the unilateral declaration of independence by the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government of Kosovo in accordance with international law?"

Following its established procedure, the International Court of Justice rendered its opinion on the issue on 22 July 2010. The position of the Republic of Serbia in regard to this opinion is as follows:

- In its opinion, the Court applied a narrow approach as to the scope of the question put to it. As a consequence, the findings in this opinion neither endorse Pristina's claim that the province of Kosovo is a state, nor the view that Kosovo's unilateral declaration of independence is a unique case. Moreover, the Court did not affirm the right of the province of Kosovo to secession from the Republic of Serbia. The Court affirmed as well that its advisory opinion does not deal with the legal consequences of the unilateral declaration of independence and that it does not address the validity of the legal effects of the recognition of Kosovo by the third States, as stated in paragraph 51 of the Court's opinion. This was a reasoning of the Court which made it possible to say that the text of the declaration itself did not violate international law.

- Contrary to the overwhelming evidence presented before it, not only by Serbia but also by the Secretary-General, the Court refrained from recognizing that the authors of the unilateral declaration of independence were the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government of Kosovo. The Court endorsed the plea that it was adopted by "persons who acted together in their capacity as representatives of the people of Kosovo". That approach creates a dangerous precedent, since separatist regions or movements throughout the world could always declare to act on behalf of a part of the population of the territory in question, avoiding any legal analysis of their competencies to do so, thus creating harmful consequences for the contemporary international order.

- The Court clearly affirmed that the status of Kosovo has not yet been resolved, stating that its unilateral declaration of independence "is an attempt to determine finally the status of Kosovo". This means that the Court found that "a political process designed to determine Kosovo's future status", envisaged in paragraph 11 (e) of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), has not run its course.

- It is clear that the Court reaffirmed that both Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and the Constitutional Framework of Kosovo promulgated by the

Special Representative of the Secretary-General are in force and continue to apply. This also applies to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, who continues to exercise his functions in Kosovo (see paras. 91 and 92 of the advisory opinion).With this in mind, it is clear that the province of Kosovo remains a territory subject to an international regime, whose final status is undetermined. It is therefore not an independent sovereign state.

- Proceeding from this, the Court affirmed that the General Assembly has a legitimate interest in discussing this issue and its possible consequences. This means that the matter is not closed but is subject to further consideration by the General Assembly, which requested the advisory opinion (as is stated in paras. 40 and 44 of the advisory opinion). The process before the General Assembly should therefore not be prejudged by any further recognitions, which, by definition, infringe on the territorial integrity and sovereignty of a Member State of the United Nations, namely of the Republic of Serbia.

- The Republic of Serbia believes that the forthcoming debate in the General Assembly should focus on the consequences and implications of Kosovo's unilateral declaration of independence for the international system. In this regard, the Republic of Serbia has submitted a draft resolution to the General Assembly under agenda item 77 of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly, entitled "Request for an advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on whether the unilateral declaration of independence of Kosovo is in accordance with international law".

- It is our profound belief that unilateral attempts at secession must never be automatically recognized. The only way to deal with them is to endeavour to reach a mutually acceptable solution through peaceful dialogue. Such a solution, if reached, avoids setting a dangerous precedent that would, for the first time in the history of the United Nations, legitimize secessionism in the international community.

- For the above reasons, it can be concluded that the main issues arising from the unilateral declaration of independence of 17 February 2008 remain unanswered after the rendering of the advisory opinion on 22 July 2010.

United Nations A/64/877–S/2010/405

General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 15
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Identical letters dated 22 July 2010 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations committed during the month of April 2010 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 15, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Caroline **Ziade**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

10-46790 (E) 120810 120810

Please recycle

Annex to the identical letters dated 22 July 2010 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Israeli violations, acts of aggression and other activities during the month of April 2010

Date	*Time*	*Ground violations*
6 April 2010	1035 hours	Opposite the village of Hula, between the Manarah area and Abbad, unarmed Israeli enemy military personnel crossed three metres over the technical fence without violating the Blue Line.
13 April 2010	0645 hours	An Israeli enemy patrol took up combat positions while an enemy bulldozer crossed the technical fence and levelled land for the purpose of laying a barbed wire strip. The bulldozer and the enemy patrol left at 0915 hours.
	1035 hours	Members of an Israeli enemy patrol observed Lebanese Army personnel conducting excavations and laying fortifications at the Ra's al-Naqurah position.
16 April 2010	1155 hours	Two Israeli enemy personnel took down two Lebanese flags in the Abbasiyah area.
	2040 hours	An Israeli enemy patrol directed a searchlight for 20 minute towards Lebanese territory opposite the Lebanese Army position at Mays al-Jabal.
17 April 2010	1140 hours	Members of an Israeli enemy patrol observed Lebanese Army personnel conducting excavations at the Ra's al-Naqurah position.
	2130 hours	The Israeli enemy fired a flare shell over Lebanese territory between the towns of Kafr Kila and Udaysah. It landed in Udaysah.
21 April 2010	1100 hours	The Israeli enemy strafed the perimeter of the Radar position (on the outskirts of Kafr Shuba) inside the occupied Shab'a Farms with light and medium automatic-weapons.
	2345 hours	From its position at coordinates *ghayn*-8 (Labunah-Jabal al-Mishqaf 2), the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight for five seconds over the Lebanese Army position at Labunah, moving the beam in a circular pattern.
23 April 2010	0910 hours	Opposite the town of Aytarun, Israeli enemy personnel crossed the technical fence, without violating the Blue Line, and performed maintenance on a solar energy panel connected to a pole-mounted camera.
25 April 2010	1035 hours	Israeli enemy forces interfered with the military landline telephone network in order to send recorded messages in Arabic offering a reward of $10 million to anyone with information on the Israeli soldiers who disappeared during the battle of Sultan Ya'qub.
	1320 hours	Israeli enemy civilian personnel photographed the Lebanese Army position at Kafr Kila.
28 April 2010	2120 hours	An Israeli enemy patrol directed a searchlight for 25 seconds towards the dirt road between the Lebanese Army positions at Ghaba'in and Dahirah.

Date	*Time*	*Sea violations*
6 April 2010	0450 hours	An Israeli enemy military launch fired a projectile in order to warn off a Lebanese fishing vessel that was within Lebanese territorial waters.
18 April 2010	2215 hours	The Israeli enemy directed a searchlight for one minute from its position at Ra's al-Naqurah towards Lebanese territorial waters.

Date	*Time*	*Air violations*
1 April 2010	0653 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0703 hours.
	0801 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1050 hours.
	1109 hours	Four Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the South. They left at 1111 hours.
	1316 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1635 hours.
	1520 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1543 hours.
	1530 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1800 hours.
	1557 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1805 hours.
2 April 2010	0510 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0526 hours.
	0513 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1830 hours.
4 April 2010	1128 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1410 hours.
5 April 2010	0700 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0934 hours.
	0749 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2010 hours.
6 April 2010	0625 hours	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0630 hours.
	0702 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1619 hours.
7 April 2010	0100 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0130 hours.
	0245 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0250 hours.
	0449 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1050 hours.

Date	*Time*	*Air violations*
	0510 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0520 hours.
	0551 hours	Two Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1510 hours.
	2015 hours	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering from the North and heading south. They circled over Labunah before leaving at 2016 hours.
	2030 hours	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over Ra's al-Naqurah before leaving at 2033 hours.
8 April 2010	0713 hours	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1141 hours.
	0718 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b and heading north. It circled over the South before leaving at 1820 hours over Naqurah.
	0720 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0730 hours.
	0809 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1801 hours.
	1000 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1156 hours.
	1010 hours	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1020 hours.
	1103 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1208 hours.
	1517 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1543 hours.
9 April 2010	0813 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1845 hours.
	0827 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0841 hours.
	0828 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut, its suburbs and the South before leaving at 1840 hours over Naqurah.
	0951 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1833 hours.
	1109 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1128 hours.

Date	*Time*	*Air violations*
	1217 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1249 hours.
10 April 2010	1058 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1101 hours.
11 April 2010	0320 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0349 hours.
	1210 hours	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving after 30 seconds.
12 April 2010	0837 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1015 hours.
	1017 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1025 hours.
13 April 2010	0951 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0954 hours.
	1057 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1107 hours.
	1300 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1345 hours.
	1306 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1415 hours.
	1315 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1330 hours.
	1423 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1500 hours.
	2020 hours	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 2100 hours.
	2112 hours	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 2129 hours.
14 April 2010	0655 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1017 hours.
	0700 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah and heading north. It circled over the South and the Bekaa before leaving at 1700 hours over Rumaysh.
	1043 hours	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1245 hours.

Date	*Time*	*Air violations*
	1044 hours	Six Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila and heading north. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1300 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1058 hours	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1101 hours.
	1105 hours	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1115 hours.
	1131 hours	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1136 hours.
	1155 hours	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1157 hours.
	1250 hours	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1251 hours.
	1400 hours	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1410 hours.
	1444 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1450 hours.
	1954 hours	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1958 hours.
15 April 2010	0024 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0059 hours.
	0223 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0400 hours.
	0654 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1034 hours.
	1017 hours	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1020 hours.
	1020 hours	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1028 hours.
	1021 hours	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1028 hours.
	1021 hours	Six Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace as follows: two entered over Naqurah, two over Alma al-Sha'b and two over Kafr Kila. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1120 hours over Rumaysh.
	1022 hours	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1029 hours.

Date	*Time*	*Air violations*
	1023 hours	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1215 hours.
	1030 hours	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Yarun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1215 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1035 hours	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1048 hours.
	1048 hours	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1049 hours.
	1054 hours	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1121 hours.
	1130 hours	Three Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1205 hours.
	1140 hours	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1145 hours.
	1145 hours	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1150 hours.
	1150 hours	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1155 hours.
	1155 hours	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1200 hours.
	1202 hours	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1621 hours.
	1446 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1543 hours.
	1740 hours	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1800 hours.
	1746 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1750 hours.
	1810 hours	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1818 hours.
	1835 hours	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1850 hours.
	1847 hours	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1858 hours.

Date	*Time*	*Air violations*
16 April 2010	0700 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1243 hours.
	0706 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1410 hours.
	0710 hours	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah and heading north as far as Tyre. It circled over the South before leaving at 1250 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0730 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1754 hours.
	0901 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1410 hours.
17 April 2010	0812 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0905 hours.
	0815 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1600 hours.
	0825 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah and heading north as far as Beirut. It circled over Beirut and Ba'abda, and then returned south and circled over the southern regions, before leaving at 1835 hours over Naqurah.
	0828 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0842 hours.
	0926 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1834 hours.
	0948 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1838 hours.
	1209 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1444 hours.
18 April 2010	0650 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1500 hours over Rumaysh.
	0655 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the Bekaa before leaving at 0711 hours.
	0846 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0915 hours.
	0901 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0315 hours.
	0933 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2053 hours.

Date	*Time*	*Air violations*
	0940 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 0420 hours on 19 April 2010 over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1030 hours	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1215 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1031 hours	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1113 hours.
	1116 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1630 hours.
	1210 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1358 hours.
	1639 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1705 hours.
	1725 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1740 hours.
	2307 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2359 hours.
19 April 2010	0001 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0406 hours.
	0815 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah and heading north. It circled over the South before leaving at 1825 hours over Naqurah.
	0820 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1822 hours.
	1046 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1434 hours.
	0940 hours	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1107 hours.
20 April 2010	0650 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1353 hours.
	0655 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah and heading north as far as Jazzin. It circled over the South before leaving at 1345 hours over Naqurah.
	0659 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1346 hours.

Date	*Time*	*Air violations*
	0747 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1508 hours.
	1528 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1532 hours.
	1553 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1555 hours.
	1621 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1625 hours.
	2030 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2040 hours.
	2300 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2310 hours.
22 April 2010	1036 hours	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1133 hours.
	1028 hours	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1043 hours.
	2024 hours	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 2028 hours.
	2035 hours	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 2040 hours.
23 April 2010	0605 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Naqurah some three miles from the coast and heading north. It circled over Beirut and the South before leaving at 1840 hours over Naqurah.
	0900 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1835 hours.
	1016 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1833 hours.
	1230 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1819 hours.
	1246 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1833 hours.
	2308 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and the South before leaving at 1055 hours on 24 April 2010 over Naqurah.
	2310 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2329 hours.

Date	*Time*	*Air violations*
24 April 2010	0547 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1051 hours.
	0608 hours	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0635 hours.
	0610 hours	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0612 hours.
	0630 hours	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 0633 hours.
	0700 hours	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 0703 hours.
	0740 hours	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 0743 hours.
	1024 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1433 hours.
	2000 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Tyre. It circled over the sea between Tyre and Sarafand before leaving at 2325 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	2306 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2359 hours.
25 April 2010	0650 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1530 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	0657 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1511 hours.
	0726 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0731 hours.
	0732 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0749 hours.
	0735 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah and heading north as far as Riyaq-Baalbek. It circled over the Bekaa and the South before leaving at 0350 hours on 26 April 2010 over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0745 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1258 hours.
	1125 hours	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1245 hours.

Date	*Time*	*Air violations*
	1143 hours	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1144 hours.
	1148 hours	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1155 hours.
	1150 hours	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1152 hours.
	1219 hours	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1224 hours.
	1222 hours	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1224 hours.
	1446 hours	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1515 hours.
	1639 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0600 hours on 26 April 2010.
26 April 2010	0001 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0223 hours.
	0628 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0745 hours.
	0654 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0740 hours.
	0742 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0750 hours.
	1028 hours	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1215 hours.
	1030 hours	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila and heading north as far as Tripoli. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1220 hours over Rumaysh.
	1045 hours	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1058 hours.
	1122 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1134 hours.
	1135 hours	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1140 hours.
	1344 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1810 hours.

Date	*Time*	*Air violations*
	1900 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2359 hours.
	1905 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1450 hours on 27 April 2010 over Naqurah.
	2000 hours	Five Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 2025 hours.
27 April 2010	0001 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0027 hours.
	0456 hours	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0457 hours.
	0855 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1211 hours.
	1050 hours	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1100 hours.
	1320 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1340 hours.
	1355 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1832 hours.
	1928 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2315 hours.
	2005 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2010 hours.
	2048 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 2359 hours.
28 April 2010	0221 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0948 hours.
	0710 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1220 hours.
	1020 hours	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1035 hours.
	1025 hours	Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1045 hours.
	1027 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1046 hours.

Date	*Time*	*Air violations*
	1040 hours	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1140 hours.
	1136 hours	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 1138 hours.
	1525 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1619 hours.
	1526 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1650 hours.
	1550 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1755 hours.
	1608 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1830 hours.
	1626 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1649 hours.
	2043 hours	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace flying north. It circled off Ra's al-Naqurah before leaving after 30 seconds.
29 April 2010	0817 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0828 hours.
	0935 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1833 hours.
	1225 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1245 hours.
	1333 hours	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1340 hours.
	1917 hours	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1918 hours.
	1928 hours	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1929 hours.
30 April 2010	0810 hours	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 1000 hours.
	0815 hours	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1010 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0840 hours	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the South before leaving at 0841 hours.

Date	*Time*	*Air violations*
	0909 hours	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 0910 hours.
	0949 hours	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the South before leaving at 0950 hours.
	1050 hours	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over Ra's al-Naqurah before leaving at 1053 hours.
	1110 hours	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over Ra's al-Naqurah before leaving at 1115 hours.